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THE GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

John Mason Goode, author of the Studies of Nature, and the translation of the Book of Job, has in four stanzas stated the argument in favor of an intelligent first cause, the wise contriver of all the arrangements of this material world as strikingly as it could be stated in a whole volume.

THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we to tell a God is here:
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

What power but his who arched the skies,
And poured the day-spring's purple flood,
Wondrous alike in all it tries,
Could rear the daisy's curious bud;

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That set in silver gleams within;

And flings it with a hand so free,
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God?

TO THE SUMMER'S WIND.

Go, type of feedom, joyous thing,
Go on thine errand fleet,
And wake the rose, and bear along
Its perfume, wild and sweet;
And rustle through each scented vine,
And steal the wild bird's note,
As far, upon thy bosom pure,
Its softened echo float
Go, wanton in the captive's cell,
And raise his spirits weak;
Go, call the rose-bud back again
To beauty's fading cheek;
Go, cool the fev'rish, pallid brow
Of sickness, as you roam;
And cheer the wanderer's mourning heart,
And tell him tales of home.

Then, gentle, free, and joyous thing,
These blessed errands done,
With wing unfined, and softened voice,
Perform a sweeter one:
Go, kiss for me a blooming cheek,
A lively lip and brow,
And whisper in her ear the sigh
That leaves my bosom now.

From Waldie's Circulating Library.

PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE.

By the Author of "Country Sketches," &c.

Nobody likes to be nobody, but every body is pleased to think himself somebody; and every body is somebody; but the worst of the matter is, when anybody thinks himself to be somebody, he is too much inclined to think every body else to be nobody. Kings and critics speak of themselves in the plural number, and do you know why, gentle reader? I dare say you think it is a piece of arrogance and pomposity in both. It is no such thing, but is rather a mark of humility. A king may issue a proclamation—a critic may pronounce an opinion—but neither king nor critic thinks himself a person of sufficient importance to give the proclamation or the judgment as his own individual act and deed; in both cases the plural pronoun is used, to signify, in the one case, that the king is acting by the advice of his council; and in the other, that the critic is giving the opinion of others as well as his own. Kings and critics, then, who are really important persons, are the only people who make no arrogant claim to be so considered, but modestly conceal themselves in multitude. There is scarcely any one else that does not regard himself as a person of some importance. I recollect many years ago hearing an amiable barrister, who had been just appointed a commissioner of bankrupts, say, "There cannot be imagined three greater men in their own eyes, than a hackney coachman on a rainy day, a book keeper at a coach office, and a young commissioner of bankrupts." But no one of these ever thinks of speaking of himself in the plural number—he could not bear such a nullification of his dignity, such an absorption of his individuality. None of my readers, I trust, are so shamefully ignorant of Joe Miller, as not to know the story of the bellows-blower at church; but, lest any one should be ignorant, I will relate it. Service was over, and the voluntary was finished, and as the organist and the bellows-blower were descending together, the latter said to the former, "We played very well to-day." "We!" said the organist, contemptuously. Next Sunday, when the organist put his fingers on the keys, they were speechless. "Blow," said he to the man at the bellows. "Shall it be we?" said the blower. Here, gentle reader, you see that the organist was too conscious of his own importance to tolerate the use of the plural pronoun. Had it been a king or critic, the humble "we" would have been used readily and without solicitation. In the above anecdote, the bellows-blower seems to have considered himself as a person of some importance, and to have felt his dignity hurt by the exclusive arrogance of the organist; and, therefore, he had recourse to the only means whereby he could demonstrate his importance—viz. withholding the supplies.

It must be mortifying to human vanity to observe how strangely, and yet how surely, the world goes on in spite of its losses. Down drops bubble after bubble on this our summer stream of life, and other bubbles start up to supply their place, and as soon give way to their successors, so that one bubble seems of no more importance than another; but while the bubbles last, they shine gaily, and are full of their own emptiness; and if they be proud of their emptiness, they are happy that they are so full of it. It is only when a man is in very low spirits, and almost sinking into despair, that he can really think himself a being of no importance; he then feels like a balloon when all the gas is out. I wonder who is the most important person in the lord mayor's show. One would naturally say, the lord mayor himself; I do not know that, unless he is a very great goose indeed. He has had his dignity in view some years before; he has rehearsed it all in his mind, so that imagination has stripped some of the gilding off his gingerbread. I remember hearing of one lord mayor who was mightily distended with a sense of his own importance even before he ascended the civic throne. His dwelling was near Queenhithe, and approachable only through very narrow streets; in one of these his carriage came to a sudden stop. "Drive on," said he to the coachman. "There's a cart in the way, sir." "Cart in the way! What business has a cart to stand in my way? I am the lord mayor elect!" For a man to feel a true sense of his own importance, he must feel that things cannot go on without him. He must feel himself to be a centre—a mainspring. In this point of view, I do not know whether the city marshal be not as great a man as any in a lord mayor's show. He rides generally on a bouncing fat horse, which horse has also a consciousness of its own dignity, so there seems to be a sympathy of majesty between man and horse, and the two form one civic centaur; moreover, the city marshal carries a truncheon, so did Cæsar and Alexander, according to their pictures, and they were very great men. But they did not wear so fine a coat as the city marshal, and though they were covered or crowned with laurel, yet the city marshal has a comfortable and smart cocked hat, which is a far more convenient covering on the 9th of November, especially if it happens to be a wet day, as is often the case. But after all that may be said for the city marshal, I have my doubts whether the man in armour is not a personage of quite as much importance. He is a kind of living historical romance—a mummy of chivalry. Contrasted with him, how insignificant and effeminate the moderns look. All eyes are upon him, especially the eyes of those who now see the lord mayor's show for the first time; and he can easily persuade himself that the sight would be worth nothing were it not for the man in armour. Again, there is another important personage in the procession, who must not be overlooked or passed lightly by, and that is the lord mayor's coachman. There is nothing in the whole procession to match the neatness of the little curls on his wig; and what a great broad seat he has to sit upon! How elevated his station! He looks down on the rest of the show, and even turns his back on the lord mayor himself? The late Mrs. Hamilton, in her Popular Essays, speaks of the propensity to magnify the idea of self; now, this propensity may be amply indulged in by the lord mayor's coachman, who takes into the comprehensive and complex idea of self all that fine big coach behind him, and all those fine horses before him, with their red morocco harness and brass buckles. Abstraction is an exceedingly difficult philosophical operation, which the lord mayor's coachman cannot easily manage; and, therefore, he never attempts to abstract from the idea of self, the coach and horses by which he is accompanied. But we might examine the case and feelings of every individual connected with that imposing and anti-utilitarian spectacle, and find in the bosom of every one some sweet consoling sense of his own importance—or, should there be some solitary cynic, whose heart swells not with the pomp and majesty of the scene, he makes up for it by thinking that he is an individual of too much mind to be pleased with such trifles. A voluntary nothingness is altogether beyond the fortitude of humanity.

Reader, did you ever pay much attention to the general elections? Because, if you ever did, you must have observed how much the importance of men is developed on such occasions. To be one of Mr. Tomkins's committee—to receive communications—to draw up advertisements—to ride post-haste all over the country—to look as wise as Solomon, as courteous as Lord Chesterfield, as deep as Garrick—to whisper misteriously to the candidate—to neglect one's business—to forget dinner time—and all that to bring in Mr. Tomkins, and to establish the independence of the country—is altogether such a wonderful achievement, that, if a man, under such circumstances, should attempt to think himself for once a nonpareil of dignity and importance, is it not pardonable? There is something so delightful in being able to say, "Mr. Tomkins owed his election to me!" And the beauty of the matter is, that there are so many such kind of "me's" in every country, borough, and city in the kingdom. Poor Mr. Tomkins! he is himself hardly aware how many best friends he has. He is in a very ticklish situation, and must take care that he does not say, do, or think any thing to offend any one of these his best friends. If, by chance, his memory should fail him, and he should pass one of them without a smile, a bow, or a squeeze of the hand, wo betide him! It would be a shocking thing that it should be said, "Mr. Tomkins passed me in the streets without taking the slightest notice of me; he forgets that if it had not been for me he would have lost his election." In fact, all the world is a kind of lord mayor's show, and we are all somehow or other people of importance. He who wrote that facetious paper called "Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish," thought that he was merely satirising one individual, whereas, in good truth, he was delineating a prominent trait of humanity; and the very success of the portraiture, the popularity of the sketch, was owing to the fact of its general, and not of its particular applicability alone. Indeed, I believe, if it were possible to find a character in the compass of nature's reality perfectly unique, and altogether unlike the rest of the world, and if that character so found were delineated with the utmost fidelity and spirit, it would meet with but little popular acceptance; some few individuals, philosophically disposed and habituated to reflection, might examine it as a psychological curiosity; but the multitude would have no appetite for it. We all like the delineation of people of importance, more especially if the importance be assumed, for by laughing at the pretentions of others, we seem to establish our own.

The world, notwithstanding all the fault that has been found with it by those who never made a world themselves, is exquisitely well arranged, so that every one may, from some cause or other, feel himself to be of some importance, even as the physical constitution of the material globe is such, that each individual feels himself to be on the top of it, and no one seems to be sticking to its sides or hanging downwards from its bottom, like a fly walking upon a ceiling.

CONDESCENSION.

I have heard, that when a goose passes under an arch, or through a door-way, of whatever altitude, it always stoops—this, I suppose, is condescension; and, to say the truth, wherever I have seen an ostentation of condescension, it has reminded me of geese. There is a great deal of fun, and some little philosophy, in condescension. The fun of it is, that the person condescending must first lift himself up to his greatest height, in order to show how low he can stoop.

I like to hear of learned men condescending to the capacities of children—just as if learned men had for gotten their A B C, and could talk nothing but Greek and Hebrew;—why, there is not one among them who does not understand Cinderella better than he does Sophocles.

I am no leveller: I am a decided believer in the beauty and utility of rank. I also like courtesy, affability, and politeness; but when the word condescension is mentioned, I am always inclined to laugh.

When Tony Lumpkin, as set forth in the pleasant comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," gives the benefit and blessing of his company to the swillers of swipes at a public house, he is very condescending; but I quite sympathise with Mrs. Hardcastle in her reprobation of such unbecoming familiarity. But when you see the party assembled, and hear their conversation, you do not think much of the condescension of Tony; moreover, unhappily for Tony's own dignity, he does not seem to be aware of it himself. The party would willingly pay him homage, but he seems hardly inclined to relish it: he wishes to be quite at his ease, which a condescending person in such circumstances never is.

Condescension, in its true and most exquisitely ludicrous state, has a kind of *noli me tangere* air about it; it is like oil on water—it never amalgamates with the baser fluid. The genuine condescender has a kind of elasticity about him, by means of which he can presently raise himself up again to the natural level of his dignity, like those monkeys who, with a kind of hook to the end of their tails, can presently spring from the ground into a tree, or on to a perch.

Tony Lumpkin's condescension was a thorough down-letting of his dignity—a total oblivion of his rank; he could not resume his dignity at a moment's notice; he not only forgot his own superiority, but seemed to wish that others should forget it too. This, you observe, is different from right-earnest condescension, which aims at uniting, for the time, the great and the small, the high and the low, and which would shudder, and almost die with mortification, should its greatness seem for a moment to be forgotten. Tony Lumpkin, in his condescension, if we may so call it, did not so much enjoy its greatness as he enjoyed getting rid of it; but regular condescension is one of the highest luxuries of greatness. All greatness is apprehended by comparison: we never feel how great we are till we bring our greatness into contact with another's littleness. When Gulliver dwelt in England, previously to his voyage to Lilliput, he was not sensible of his greatness of body; but when he dwelt among the Lilliputians, he felt himself to be a marvellously great man indeed. Thus it is with such as condescend: they come from such a height to such a depth, that they are wholly astounded at once at their greatness and at others' littleness.

The pleasure of condescension is so great, that many seek for the enjoyment of it, whom we should not at first sight think likely to have opportunity or room for its exercise.

In Boswell's Life of Johnson, mention is made of a funeral sermon which had been preached for the wife or widow of some cheesemonger in Tooley street, or Bermondsey, in which, amongst other laudatory topics, it was recorded, to the honour of the deceased, that she was remarkable for her condescension to her inferiors. On which Dr. Johnson remarked, that there might be some little difficulty in ascertaining who her inferiors were. The doctor was more obtuse of perception than was the cheesemonger's wife, who had no difficulty whatever in ascertaining the point. Condescension is a luxury, the enjoyment of which is happily not confined to any one gradation of society.

Every goose is tall enough to stoop. There is no condition in which a man may not have some fear of degradation and down-letting of his dignity, or in which he may not show some gracious condescension to his inferiors. And all the beauty of the arrangement is owing to what some people may think a defect, viz. the undefinedness of dignity, and that *ad libitum*, which suffers so many to place themselves as they will or can, aided by the various points of comparison; so that, though there may be inferiority in some things, there may be superiority in others. Thus no individual is the lowest; for he that is low in some respects is high in others.

When I was a little boy I was at a very great school—great, I mean, in point of numbers; and when we walked to church, our arrangement was not according to literary merit or proficiency, but according to height, so that we might thereby look more uniform in the public eye. There were also two other classifications, viz. the classification according to penmanship, and the classification according to general literature or grammatical attainments. Thus there was a pleasant and amusing variety of rank; and we were sometimes as puzzled to set points of precedency and etiquette, as any little party in a country town; for it was seldom that height, writing, and grammar were in the same proportion: one was before another in measuring; and another took precedence in writing, but wanted height; while a third might be an excellent grammar scholar, but neither a penman nor a collossus. So by these means we all of us had more or less the pleasure of looking down upon one another; and all of us could enjoy, if we wished it, the pleasure of condescension. Dr. Johnson was therefore manifestly wrong in doubting whether the wife of a cheesemonger in Tooley street was capable of condescending, or whether there were any persons who might properly be called her inferiors.

It would be, indeed, a sad and cruel thing if a man should feel that all were condescending to him, and that he himself could be condescending to nobody, because nobody was inferior to him. To be the first in society, though attended with some inconveniences, is still rather an object of ambition; therefore the first may be safely defined, to be the last is too painful; and the herald's office, in mercy to mankind, leaves that point to be settled by those whom it may concern; therefore it never is settled, and never can be settled, and so the pleasure of condescension may be enjoyed by all.

The virtue of condescension is, indeed, so exceedingly amiable and interesting, that one cannot help wishing to imitate it; and we naturally look out for our inferiors, in order to have the pleasure of gratifying them by our condescension, as much as we have been gratified by the condescension of our superiors.

It is observable how very condescending and patronising are the servants and dependents of the great. From observing the manners of their masters, mistresses, and patrons, they gain the same air and imbibe the same feelings. In order to manifest condescension, as we have said above, there should be, of necessity, a sense or apprehension of greatness; thus those domestics and dependents generally cultivate this feeling of greatness with much dilligence and success. A greater or more condescending man than a great man's porter you do not often meet withal; and many a king upon a throne grants an audience to, or receives homage from, a most devoted and most humble subject, with far less of the pomp of condescension, than a great man's porter gives audience to a man in a seedy coat.

Yet, perhaps, after all, the completest condescension is that of a great boy at school to a little one. I know a man who, about thirty years ago, was first boy of our school; and he has told me more than once, and I dare say that if we live to grow old he will tell me a hundred times more, that his sense of greatness at that time was so absurdly strong, that he could absolutely contain no more, and that he was nearly bursting with pride. Yet he was marvellously condescending; and I do verily believe, that if his most gracious majesty, William IV. of Great Britain and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. &c. should walk arm in arm with me in Pall Mall or St. James's Park, I should not think more highly of the condescension than I did of the condescension of the young gentleman above alluded to.

We can never, perhaps, enjoy condescension so completely as in early life, before we have thoroughly ascertained the meaning and full force of the word "great"—*omne ignotum pro magnifico;* and before we know what greatness is, we think it a marvellously magnificent thing. After all, the game of condescension, like all other games, requires two to play at it; but, unlike all other games, it is best played by those who understand it least; for when it is thoroughly understood by both parties, it is rather too broad a farce, and cannot be carried on with a serious face.

I very much admire the churchwarden's wife, who went to church, for the first time in her life, when her husband was churchwarden, and being somewhat late, the congregation was getting up from their knees at the time she entered, and she said, with a sweetly condescending smile, "Pray, keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen; I think no more of myself now than I did before."

From the Louisville City Gazette.

THE PRINTER.

Much has been written and many are the plaints which have been made of the harrassment and profitless toil of the printer. It has become a trite subject, and one which when harped on, only awakens a smile, or at most a passing remark, and is forgoten. Who reflects upon the nights of labor, and the hours of anguish which he passes? Who thinks of his mortified pride and the rude storms that sweep over and almost whelm his honest ambition? Who believes that he experiences the same desires to maintain a reputation for punctuality and honor in his dealings that must be observed in other pursuits? Who imagines that he struggles with his best energies to sustain his credit, and uses as much effort to compass that end, as marks the mercantile community or any other interest? In sooth but few. His earnings are trifling compared to the vast amounts which swell the fortunes of those who venture upon the sea of trade. The reward of his incessant toils is but small, and is expected to be drawn from myriad sources, each one of which that fails, only tends to diminish his stock and expose more plainly how needless has been all his labor. He is little blessed in the punctuality of his patrons. For the few who do honor his draughts when presented, by how many are they protested? He is either worthy or he is not. He is led on month after month, and year after year, in the vain hope that the bread he cast upon the waters will return. It is too often like the bark whose white canvass is seen for the last time, and whose proud prow seeks the friendly beach no more. Few can tell the heart aches and the anguish that are his constant companions, and the cheerless gloom that surrounds him. He stands alone in the community, unless like the creeping ivy he insinuates himself around the wealthy aspirant who can use him, and pay for the vile vassalage to which he subjects him.

There is no calling more honorable, and opening more avenues to a laudable ambition, than the management of an independent press. It is a gymnasium for the mind, where it is constantly exercised, and where its latent energies are developed. It demands as much intellect—as much industry, and as much judgment as the bar, the pulpit or the forum. It requires as much close investigation and acute discrimination as the most abstruce science and most perplexing art. Then why is it so little appreciated, and if appreciated, why so illiberally and niggardly disregarded? It professes to give a *quid pro quo*, and does give, but alas! *for what?*

It seems as if men did not reflect that *the printer* has wants, and that they must be supplied—that he devotes his whole time, his labor, and his means for their instruction, for their benefit, and for their entertainment—that the resources of his mind are fathomed and his money and impressions and convictions and imagination are all made subject to the despotism of their demands. If he loiter and play the laggard, how is he censured!—how is he upbraided for his neglect! If his paper fail but for one day, in reaching its destination, how is he condemned for want of punctuality! If he find nothing that is new, that serves not to amuse, that does not startle with its originality, how is he abused for the barrenness of his sheets!

This is not all abstraction—it is truth. It has been the experience of time and trial. His independence is set down for presumption, and his movements of despondency as arrant affectation. He is kept curbed down by a power which he in vain endeavors to throw off. The ban is upon him, and the world is willing to see him suffer, so long as he can contribute to their enjoyment, and when his light goes out, there is scarcely a sigh of sympathy—he goes down like a stone, and the waters are soon as placid as though their tranquility had never been disturbed.

If there be one in the community who more than another deserves to be repaid for his labor, it is the printer. His is not an easy and *sinecure* task, as is too often imagined. As much promptness is expected from him, as if he were met with punctuality by all his *kind* and *indulgent* patrons. Those in his employment, are working-men who look to their weekly wages to sustain them and their families. He is compelled to have paper, or his publication must stop, and the result is bankruptcy and ruin. He must pay his rent, else will his landlord refuse the tenement, in which his operations are carried on. He must have cash, for he is not indulged with long credits. His necessities are known and practised upon. He is ground down by an iron rule, which if he were to adopt, his patronage would soon waste away.

Men think, because *the printer's* dues are in trifling sums, that it is of trivial importance whether or not they are paid—that it will make little difference if *one* fail to meet a demand when presented. Yet if it be the general impresson, and each one appropriates to himself the right of withholding the modicum, how is *the printer* to exist? He is not a chamelion to live on air. He has the same perceptions, the same appetites, the same necessities as other men.

When one engages in the printing business, it generally requires his whole capital to purchase the materials and fixtures necessary to fit up his establishment, and to make a commencement. He looks for his reward in the constant increase of his patronage, and the punctuality of his patrons. He expects to render an equivalent for his demands, and he expects to be paid. He trusts to his daily income to meet his current demands. He ventures his credit, with the anticipated assurance that he will not be forgotten by his subscribers, for whom he daily caters. His terms are made payable in advance, that he may receive his reward during the progress of his labors, and be enabled to make a proper estimate of his chances of profit or of loss. He can thereby ascertain how far his expenses must be curtailed, and what foreign aid is necessary to meet them. Unless payment be made to him in advance, he is laboring upon an uncertainty.

"And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His fortune is a-repenting,"

There may come "a killing frost" to blast and wither every hope. He may have ventured "far beyond his depth," and ere he is aware, be whelmed in irretrievable ruin.

The subscriptions of a printer are his stock in trade. They are the proceeds of his outlay of capital. They form an annuity which he has purchased, and when they fail to produce—when he is bankrupt there, he awakens to find his capital gone, and bankruptcy in every thing. To be rendered available then, the subscriptions should be promptly paid. If it be asked why the necessity of advance payment? the answer is this: These subscriptions are scattered over a vast territory. Small amounts are to be gathered from most remote sources. In the aggregate they would swell to a considerable sum. Embarking in business, the hope of collecting these scattered trifles into an important aggregate, is indulged. Expenses commensurate with their number are incurred, and must be met. Time wears on. This man from whom punctuality was expected, after taking the paper for some months, becomes dissatisfied and orders it to be discontinued. The sum due is remitted or to pay the expense of collection—it is dead loss to the printer, who has already incurred the expense but meets no equivalent. Or the subscriber may fail—or die—or move away to parts unknown—alas, the printer is seldom remembered. Poor fellow, he hears his old patron say, "Pshaw! it is but a trifle, he will never miss it,—and some day or other, if it is convenient, I will pay him." Such is the course of reasoning, if the printers dues ever cross his memory. For every

winter who has defrauded his patron, there have been a thousand printers defrauded by them. Another reason for advance payments, is that at the time of subscribing, provided it be done in good faith, there is an intention to pay. If it be inconvenient at the time, the first opportunity should be seized "to make conveyance sure," for as the year rolls by or is numbered with the past, the feeling of the necessity or obligation of making payment fades away, till too frequently it is altogether obliterated.

There is nothing which the same amount can purchase so valuable as a newspaper. It is a little word within itself. It is fraught with intelligence and instruction—furnishes a fund of entertainment—affords a bird's-eye view of the operation of the every-day world. It peoples solitude with a thousand companions. It brings novelty were was but satiety. To be without it were to return to barbarism—to drag on a lonely life, "unknowing and unknown."

To elevate the press—to render it independent—to give it tone and character which should distinguish it—to raise it above the grovelling spirit which bows to the indication of wealth or power—to enable it to lead the understandings of men, and not follow like a blind and supple vassal, ready to cringe at a frown, or show fight at its master's beck, "pay the printer."

This homily, extended far beyond our original design, has not been read for an individual purpose; it aims to benefit the craft, and explain the difficulties under which they labor, and point out the remedy; yet if any of our readers can appropriate aught of it to themselves, they are heartily welcome, and we trust at no long date, to find it appreciated.

Mr. M'Duffie's Opinions

ON THE BANK AND SUB-TREASURY.

Cherry Hill, July 25th, 1838.

My Dear Sir: I have received your friendly letter, expressing a desire to know my opinion on the questions which now agitate the country, relative to the custody of the public money of the United States, and the regulation of the general currency and exchanges. As I never had a political opinion which I was unwilling to disclose, I have no hesitation in answering your inquiries. I have regretted to perceive, what you state, that contradictory versions of my opinions have prevailed in different quarters, owing I presume to the fact that I do not concur entirely with either of the political parties, recently organized upon the basis of these questions. It is deeply to be regretted, indeed, that these questions have been made the foundation of a political organization of the great political parties contending for the Presidency, though I admit that this result could scarcely be avoided. Such an organization is exceedingly unpropitious to the cause of truth, and almost entirely precludes the possibility of a discriminating judgment. You must take the whole, or reject the whole, by the practicable canons of party *discipline*. A most unfortunate change has been the consequence on the whole subject of Banking, and of the connection of the Government with the banks. You are no doubt aware that during all the struggles of the late Bank of the United States, against the warfare urged against it by the Federal Executive, I steadily sustained that institution on the grounds both of its extensive usefulness and its constitutionality; and I will add that there is no part of my public life to which I look back with more satisfaction than to this. I still believe a Bank of the United States to be constitutional, and am as confident as reason and experience can make me on any similar question, that it is the best practicable means of maintaining a uniform currency, and a low and uniform rate of exchanges over the whole United States, so long as paper money constitutes the larger portion of our actual currency.

But I am constrained to say that in the extraordinary disjunction and conjunction of political parties which have recently taken place, I am left almost as "solitary and alone," on the subject of a Bank of the United States, as Mr. Benton was when he put his celebrated ball in motion. I always supported such an institution as an antagonist power to the State Banks, and as a means of restraining their extravagant issues. Its utility consists almost entirely, in my opinion, in the exercise of this salutary control over such state banks as were inclined to run into excesses. Such were then the opinions of those with whom I acted. But now the state of opinions is entirely changed, as well as the relations of the banks. The present advocates of a Bank of the United States maintain practically if not in terms, that as bank credit is the most potent of all the agents for producing wealth, the more we have of it the better; and they seem to regard him as an old fashioned political economist who should doubt that the issue of every additional hundred millions of bank paper, added just that much wealth to the country. In fact the party now urging the establishment of a Bank of the United States, are the open apologists and advocates of the pet bank system, which they concurred with me in denouncing, as a most fearful and stupendous system of corruption and of despotic power in the hands of the Federal Executive. I was perfectly sincere when I said that it would be easier to resist a President at the head of 50,000 regulars, than one who wielded such a confederacy of banks. Yet, after this system has utterly failed, those who denounced it when it was a mere experiment, have now adopted it as a stepping stone to a Bank of the United States, with a capital of 50,000,000, to be located in the City of New York! I confess that with my opinions wholly unchanged on the general subject, I should regard a bank established under such auspices, thus located and with such a capital, as an institution eminently dangerous to the liberties of the country. I will not disguise my opinion, that a Bank of the United States, established under the most favorable circumstances, however perfect as a regulator of the currency, is liable to become a very dangerous institution in the hands of the Federal Executive. The old Bank of the United States scrupulously abstained from politics until forced in self-defence, to abandon, in some degree, its neutral position. I regard this as one of its greatest merits. But what would necessarily be the character of a bank of fifty millions, established in New York, under the present circumstances of the country? Bank or no bank is clearly and distinctly the issue which is to decide the next Presidential election, and to be decided by it. Such a bank would be unavoidably a mere engine in the hands of the ascendant party, a tremendous instrument of power and mischief, thus created and thus wielded. You may recollect that in my last speech on the deposite question, I stated as a reason for supporting the existing bank, that its overthrow would produce precisely such a state of anarchy as we now have in the currency and exchanges: that to extricate themselves from such a condition, the people would fly into the arms even of a Government Bank, upon the principle that men will seek refuge from anarchy even in the worst form of despotism. I fear my prediction has been very nearly fulfilled. For the chances are that any bank established under the prevailing auspices, would be, in fact, a Government Bank, whatever it might be in form. And here I am reminded of the extraordinary speech of Mr. Clay, in which he maintains that the proposed organization of the Treasury, making it independent of banks, is in fact a Government Bank. Whatever other objections may be urged against this Treasury scheme, it is certainly free from this. It has not one of the attributes of a bank. It would neither discount notes nor issue bills. It would have no favors to confer upon any body, unless the payment of a just debt may be so regarded. If the fact of drawing upon its own funds to pay its debts will make the Treasury a Bank, every man is a banker.

But to return to the subject of a Bank of the United States. When I found the late Bank of the United States abandoned to its fate by all parties, I came to the conclusion that the wisest course that could be pursued on the subject would be to let every other expedient be fully and fairly tried before any attempt should be made to incorporate another. Unless the public mind can be brought, as in England, to regard such a bank as a national institution, supported by all parties alike, it will always be a party engine. A party contest for the renewal of the charter at the end of every 10 or 20 years, would be almost equal to a disputed succession in a monarchy. The most painful of all processes is the reform of the currency, by the agency of a National Bank, after several years of unrestrained and excessive bank issues. Such was the case in 1819—'20, and such would be more decidedly the case now. Such dreadful remedies are not to be used every day. And I can scarcely see with patience many of those who co-operated with General Jackson, in destroying the late bank when it was unpopular, now contending for the establishment of another, when distress has turned the public opinion in favor of a National Bank, under the vain and delusive expectation that it will relieve them from their pecuniary embarrassments. Nothing could prove more conclusively that distress is a bad reasoner, than that the people who are involved in debt should expect to be relieved by such an institution. Its very first office would be to correct a redundant currency. Let us see how this would be performed. A bank of fifty millions would probably issue at least thirty millions of its own bills. This would increase the existing redundency, and of course render it necessary for the State banks to curtail their issues so much the more. In fact, if a National Bank performed its duty, its entire operation at first, would be to increase the pressure upon the state banks, and through these the distresses of the people.

Nothing has surprised me more than that the state banks should in some quarters of the Union look to a National Bank as a means of relieving them. On the contrary, so far as they are concerned, the National Bank would be worse than an Independent Treasury, with the specie feature as it is called. The public monies would be of course deposited in the National Bank. Now we know that although the late Bank of the United States was very liberal in its dealings with the state banks, they were constantly complaining that when their bills were deposited by the Treasurer in that bank, it habitually demanded the specie for them or drafts upon distant points that were equivalent to specie. This grew out of the common usages of Banks, and the obligation of the bank to place the funds of the Government where they might be wanted. For example, the Government collects half a million of revenue in Charleston, in the local bills, and deposites them in the Branch of the United States Bank. These funds are wanted at Norfolk, and as South Carolina bills will not answer there, the branch demands specie, or a draft on Norfolk, which is perhaps as costly to the local banks.

Upon the whole, then, though I believe a well regulated and well conducted Bank of the United States the best means of securing a sound and uniform bank-paper currency, I should regard the establishment of a National Bank under the existing auspices, as highly dangerous, and calculated to increase instead of diminishing the pecuniary embarrassments of the country.

As to the Independent Treasury System, so far as it proposes to withhold the public deposites from the banks, I entirely approve of it. Thus far it is simply an abandonment of the pet bank system, which all parties have condemned, and our fatal experience has confirmed the sentence. The objection that it increases the patronage and influence of the Government, is wholly without foundation. I believe on the contrary, that the power of the executive to select favored banks at discretion, to receive the Government funds on general deposite, would give it, speaking within bounds, one hundred times as much patronage and influence as the appointment of any probable number of official depositories would confer.

As to the requirement that all dues to the government shall be paid in specie exclusively, I have been opposed to it from the beginning, believing that it would increase the pressure of the times, and render it more difficult for the banks to resume specie payments. As far as it goes, it would tend to diminish both their means and their motives to resume, though I believe its effects both for good and for evil, have been excessively overestimated. Mr. Calhoun contends that the bills of the banks derive their principal credit from their being received by the government, which he regards as an endorsement by the government, and Mr. Webster and others, seizing upon this idea, drew the inference that if the government withdraws this endorsement, bank credit will be entirely annihilated! Now I think both the premises of Mr. Calhoun, and the conclusion of his opponents, extravagant. A practical view of the operations of the treasury will make this plain. Though the annual revenue should be thirty millions, (and it ought not to be more than half that sum,) there would not be at any one time in the Treasury, or in the hands of collecting or disbursing officers, more than five or six millions of dollars. Of course five or six millions of money, whether of metal or paper, would perform the fiscal operations of the treasury. Suppose first, that the Government receive the sum in bank notes—can it be conceived that the government, by receiving six millions of the paper of the banks, located where the government revenue is collected, can operate as an endorsement giving credit to the one hundred and fifty millions of bank paper of the various banks throughout the United States; or on the other hand, that the withdrawal of this endorsement, by refusing to receive the six millions of bank paper, will destroy the credit of one hundred and fifty millions of that paper, which, under no circumstances, would ever reach the treasury? Undoubtedly the banks located where the revenue is collected, are greatly benefited by the receipt of their bills by the government. The exaction of specie in payment of this revenue, would withdraw this benefit, but I cannot perceive that a corresponding benefit would accrue to any body else. To the objection that the receipt of bank bills violates that clause of the constitution which implies that the revenue shall be collected in a uniform currency, I will only say that if specie is a uniform currency, so are bills that can be at any moment converted into specie. To be sure it is not as safe, but the government may demand specie at any moment when it has cause to apprehend danger. But though I am opposed to exacting specie exclusively, I have been very anxious to see treasury bills or certificates, bearing no interest, substituted entirely in the place of both specie and bank bills. To accomplish this result, it would be necessary to provide that nothing shall be received in payment of public dues to the government but this treasury paper or specie. The result would evidently be that very little would in fact be paid but treasury paper. This would be a very great improvement in the first operations of the government, and I regret that Mr. Calhoun did not make it a part of his plan, instead of merely suggesting it. It would have entirely removed every rational objection to the specie feature of his scheme. It has been wholly misapprehended by Mr. Webster and his associates. As I believe I was the first person in the United States to suggest it, I will now briefly explain my view of it. It is not designed to furnish a general currency, but merely a currency for the fiscal operations of the government. This is its essential character, and it results from it that no more of this paper ought ever to be issued than will perform this function. As I have heretofore said, the present revenue of the United States would not probably require more than six millions of currency to perform all the offices connected with it, from the moment of its collection to that of its disbursement. Congress should, therefore, authorize the issue of this sum, and no more, and it should be made re-issuable indefinitely. The value of this paper would be derived, not from its redeemability, as bank paper notes, but from its receivability by the treasury, and from the amount being limited to what will be actually absorbed in receipts and payments of the government. Nothing can be more simple, and safe, and economical. In the first place it would be equivalent to the creation of six millions of specie, which would cost the country nothing, and yet answer the purposes of the treasury, I think, better than specie, and much better than bank paper. If the government were to use specie, besides costing the country just six millions instead of nothing, it would create a pressure on the banks, and would be a medium much more affected in the uniformity of its value by the state of the foreign exchanges than this treasury paper. The rise and fall of foreign exchanges would not effect this paper at all, as it can circulate in this country only. This would be a great merit, giving it, in this respect, a decided preference over specie or bank bills. If the government were to use bank bills, besides being precisely as costly a medium as specie, it would expose the government and the people to the hazards of bank insolvency or bank suspension. Moreover the transmission of funds from one point to another, which is very embarrassing to the banks and disturbing to the exchanges, where the government uses bank bills, would produce no such effects, where treasury paper is used. The truth is, then, that the question comes to this, shall the people of the United States use their own credit, which costs them nothing, or that of the banks, which costs as much as specie, as the medium of the fiscal operations of the common treasury? If this be the question, as I think it is, no patriot can hesitate in deciding it. To call this treasury paper continental money or French assignants, would be justly regarded as an absurdity, if it had not been done by a man of Mr. Webster's character. If the Government were to attempt to make this paper a substitute for revenue, instead of the mere medium of collecting, by making it the means of effecting a permanent loan even of twenty or thirty millions, it would necessarily depreciate, as it will carry no interest, and would be justly liable to the above odious comparison in a degree proportioned to its excess. The treasury bills issued at the extra session, notwithstanding all the unpatriotic efforts of the banks and of mere party politicians to depreciate them, performed the functions of a treasury currency perfectly well. These notes were paid out in the first instance to the public officers and public creditors, passed into the hands of those who had to pay money to the government, and thence back into the treasury. About six millions of them, I think, performed the whole operation of collecting and disbursing the revenue. Since the attempt of the New England Federalists to destroy the credit of the country by denouncing as immoral and irreligious those who would lend money to the government, I have never witnessed any thing in the conduct of any party more revolting to my sense of patriotism, than the effort systematically made to depreciate the credit of the treasury notes issued at the last extra session. What shall we think of the patriotism of men, who could publicly express their exultation that the irredeemable paper of banks was above the par of government paper? Politicians who have placed their hope of advancement upon the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them, seem to regard the interest of the people at large as of small consequence when it comes in conflict with that of the banks; and the real ground of the opposition to treasury paper is, that it supersedes as *pro tanto* the use of bank paper, and thus limits the field for bank circulation.

I consider the Constitutional objection to this Treasury paper as unfounded. Surely the government can receive any thing it chooses, in payment of its debts; even if it were brick bats, provided they are of uniform value, and this paper will be much more uniform than bank paper, and I think than specie itself. It certainly does not become those who maintain that the government should receive bank paper in discharge of its dues, to deny its right to receive its own paper. The only power exercised by the government would be the agreement to receive the paper. Its whole value would be derived from this. Its receipt by the public officers and creditors will be voluntary, and of course no objection can be made to it, by those who have clamored so much against paying these government favorites in specie. They should rather say, to be consistent, "let them take those Treasury rags, if they choose; bank paper is too good for them." The objection that these are bills of credit, and, therefore, unconstitutional, is without even plausibility. The states only are prohibited from issuing bills of credit, obviously because it would interfere with the power of Congress to regulate the currency. The phrase "bills of credit" too conveys a technical idea which can only be understood by referring to our revolutionary history. It meant precisely the bills of credit of that day, and nothing else. Our Supreme Court in this state have accordingly decided that the bills of our state bank, are not bills of credit, though they are based entirely on the credit of the state, and constitute a large portion of its currency. But the government of the United States does not propose to make these Treasury notes a general currency. It only proposes to receive them in discharge of its own dues, and to pay them to its own customers with their consent. If they go out of this narrow circle, it will be by the agency of the parties concerned, and because they may happen to answer better than any thing else to transmit funds to a distance. But if the amount issued is limited judiciously, they will soon return to their appropriate sphere of circulation. In a single word, the power to borrow money, either upon stock certificates or Treasury notes, or in any other imaginable mode, is expressly granted to Congress, and though Treasury notes were largely issued during our last war with England, even the New-England federalists, who denied the power of Congress to call the militia into the armies of the country, never questioned its power to issue these notes.

The notion that the issue of these Treasury notes would convert the Treasury into a bank, is purely chimerical. There is not the semblance of reality in it. It would neither receive deposites nor grant loans on discounted notes. To the limited extent of its issues, it would be more appropriate to call it a mint, as it would create, to that extent, what would answer the purposes of the public Treasury, better than coin, without any cost to the people. Now, why such vehement opposition to this Treasury paper on the part of those who are so much opposed to the exaction of specie in payment of dues to the Government, when it is obvious that it would supercede the use of specie at the Treasury almost entirely? Is it because it would also supercede the use of bank bills in the operations of the Treasury? Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen would prefer the interest of a few favored banks to that of the United States, and therefore, compel the government to use the credit of the Banks instead of its own in collecting and disbursing its own revenues? I am aware that many members of Congress at the North have their private interests so deeply involved in the banks, that it is with them a question between self interest and patriotism. Indeed the great controlling monied interest of the North, exists in the shape of Bank stocks, which sufficiently accounts for the vehemence with which Mr. Webster denounces the proposed Treasury paper as continental money, when plain common sense dictates that if the Government were bankrupt to the amount of a thousand millions, these Treasury certificates would forever remain at par, as long as the Government should continue to collect annually an amount of revenue sufficient to absorb them. The sole foundation of their credit is that the Government will receive them, and that their amount does not exceed the sum annually required to collect and disburse the public revenue. Now when it is known that the continental money exceeded this proportion some hundred fold, the absurdity of the suggested analogy must be apparent to those who have not a very strong interest in not perceiving it. But I must close abruptly. I am on the eve of setting out for Europe, and regret that I have only had time to write this hasty scrawl on so important a subject.

Very sincerely, yours,

GEO. McDUFFIE.

SAM'L. A. TOWNES, Esq.

From the Oxford Examiner.

The Van Buren editors are in the daily habit of charging the Whigs with being bribed by the U. States Bank. If any Whig acts under the influence of Mr. Biddle or his bank, we believe that the fact has not been proven. We profess to know nothing of Mr. Biddle's character—he may be as corrupt as the Globe and Mr. Benton say he is; or even as they themselves are. If he be destitute of moral honesty, he may bribe a few chosen leaders into his service; but his purchases must necessarily be limited. It would be impossible to hold out an inducement, to his support, to the hundredth part of the editors in the country. Not so, however, with the Administration. They have it their power, and are in the daily habit of exercising it, to reward every editor in their service, from the "sturdy mastiff that howls at the door of the Treasury, to the most starveling turnspit that barks at the farthest verge of our frontier." Does any one doubt the fact? Then look over the columns of any Van Buren paper you may pick up, and if it does not contain a long string of the laws, or proposals for mail routes, published "By Authority," and for which the editor receives a handsome compensation, it is because he is not a "whole hog," man. We have seen no such print, and do not believe that one of the genuine Jackson-Van-Buren stamp can be found, that does not, in some way or other, receive the reward of its subserviency to the party. It would be equally difficult to find a whig press which enjoys the life-sustaining influence of Executive patronage.

What will our "democratic" friends; those who appropriate that term exclusively to themselves—what will they think of the editors in their ranks, when they learn these facts? Is not Executive influence as dangerous to the liberty of the Press as bank influence? And being far more extensive, is it not more dangerous to the public liberty? We leave these questions to be answered by the farmer and mechanic, whose earnings are extorted from them to pamper these Executive "hirelings."

The "STAR" has an article on the result of our recent Elections, from which we take the following:

"But, say THE party, the *Sub-Treasury* will be the test—the Nullifiers will vote with us there, and we shall thus have a majority. *The Nullifiers!* Why, in the name of consistency, when were these excommunicated and villified Nullifiers united to *your* brotherhood, and invited to participate in *your* political communion? *Invited?*—no, not invited—CLAIMED as *your* allies in a contest against their own principles, *the Rights of the States!* But what inducement have you offered them? What reminiscences of by-gone times have been revived, thus to bind you so kindly together? To know this, we must here consult your "Standard" oracle, which just now aspires to quite a sedulous cultivation of this new acquaintanceship.

Before he was inspired with the hope of some aid from this party, he held the following language:

"What does it matter to the people whether Judge White is a nullifier or not, if he is their candidate; the instrument of their party, by which they hope to vault into power, and if they cannot, then to destroy the best Constitution the world ever saw. These remarks are not in a spirit of party.

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"Leave to her (South Carolina) states men, the CALHOUNS, the Hamiltons, and the McDuffie's, the control of our distiny, and no solitary mourning will mark the terrific era: no Charthagenian sorrower shall contemplate the destruction of a single republic; not even the western hemisphere will alone be darkened, but freedom will find her final dissolution, amidst the ruined hopes of a disappointed world."

Oh! how wicked, thus to call up the Carthagenian shades, to mourn over the shrine of our buried liberties! But hear him again:

"There was a time when Mr. Calhoun was suspected, and when the patriots of our country dreaded his criminal ambition. But that time is past; he is now known; and is as much entitled to the political confidence of the American people, as Judas Iscariot was to that of the faithful eleven—and no more."

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"In the whole array of human absurdities, there cannot be found one more fantastic and foolish than Nullification; and no man has adopted it, in the full exercise of his judgment, who possessed brains worth bestowing on an idiot. It is adopted by those who seek a dissolution of the Union, because they know the people will not listen to the voice of revolution, and therefore under the hypocritical plea of "State Rights" promulgate a doctrine, which, whenever it is adopted, will as essentially dissolve the Union, as if Mr. Calhoun were now enjoying the fruition of their hopes, under the title of John the First, King of the Carolinas; or as if we had our dukes and earls of Orange, of Chatham, of Wake, &c.

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"We believe that Mr. Calhoun is really insane, on the subject of Nullification and the topics connected therewith; and such must be the plea of the historian, or he will go down to posterity as a man of execrable fame."

We now ask, how can the Standard editor and his party have the downright impudence to claim the men here so bitterly denounced, as their political allies and friends? Do they flatter themselves that the great State Rights party have forgotten the threatening tones of the proclamation—the stern and bloody force bill—the angry assaults and illiberal inuendoes made and thrown upon their former glory and their existing institutions and liberties? These events are too deeply identified with the history of the country to be soon forgotten. How then can they believe State Rights men insensible to the consequences of a union so unnatural and inauspicious? We believe Mr. Calhoun to be as sane at this moment as ever he was—so does every one—and yet the Standard would seek an alliance with the "*insane Nullifiers!*

From the Salisbury Watchman.

We are not a little amused to notice with what fervor the Standard is making its appeals to the State Rights portion of our next Legislature. He hopes they will stick to their principles, stick to their party, &c. We cannot for our part, tell what the principles of some of them are, or where the party is. We know that they were not long ago in dead array against the principles on which General Jackson administered this Government, and as such, were overlaid with all the injurious epithets that the Dictionary could afford: "traitors," "agitators," disorganizers," "malcontents," "whitboys," "Catalines," &c. &c., but above all, and in their estimation, the most scathing epithet was, that of "Nullifier," itself. "Bank Whigs and Nullifiers" was the standing reproach of the Standard. But all at once, the "Demon of ambition personified in John C. Calhoun," has gone over to that side of the question, and behold how the thing is changed: the nullifiers after all were but harmless devils: they had more good qualities about them than the spoilsmen had given them credit for. Nay, it is now found out that Mr. Van Buren was always himself a sort of a nullifier, and that they can coalesce much more readily than was supposed. Therefore, the exhortation in the Standard, stick to your principles. Go for the Sub-Treasury and Martin Van Buren, and you are in perfect consistency with your former course and principles. O consistency, thou art a jewel!

Unique.—A beautiful specimen of what can be done by American artists, when sufficient encouragement is given to enable them to devote time and care, has just been published by the Franklin Print Company. At a very considerable expense, this Company, who, we understand, intend to continue the getting out of choice works, have had the portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and all the Presidents—the Declaration, and the fac similes of the signatures attached to it—together with an appropriate border which surrounds the whole, upon a plate less than a foot square. The most singular of all, known, is the fact, that notwithstanding the diminutive size of the objects, the likenesses of the portraits are wonderfully retained, and every thing is neat and distinct. It is, moreover, sold at the moderate price of fifty cents.

Boston Evening Gazette.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 6.

MR. M'DUFFIE'S LETTER.

At the request of a friend, we publish to-day Mr. M'Duffie's letter, expressive of his opinions on the Bank and Sub Treasury. It is in reply to a letter of inquiry, addressed to him by Samuel A. Townes, esq and first published in the Southern (Alabama) Herald. It will be seen that he considers a Bank of the United States to be strictly constitutional, and reason and experience, he says, has made him confident "that it is the best practicable means of maintaining a uniform currency, and a low and uniform rate of exchange;" yet in the present condition of the country, he seems to think that a Bank of the United States, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, located in the city of New York, as contemplated by some, would be highly injurious and dangerous to the liberties of the country. He therefore proposes a limited issue of treasury notes, without interest, "not designed to furnish a general currency, but merely a currency for the fiscal operations of the government." He proposes, also, that it shall be provided by law that "nothing shall be received in payment of dues to the government, but this treasury paper or specie." The amount of treasury notes issued, he thinks, might be limited to six millions of dollars. In the contemplation of Mr. M'Duffie, these notes are to circulate in an extremely narrow circle. They are to be "paid out in the first instance to the public officers and public creditors, passed into the hands of those who have to pay money to the government, and thence back into the treasury." If they could be uniformly confined to this narrow circle, little good or harm would result from their use. But will not the necessities, or the convenience, or the interest of the holders have a tendency to disturb this fancied harmony, and throw the notes into a wider and more irregular circulation?

In tracing out this matter, as it presents itself to our view, difficulties spring up on every side. It should be borne in mind that the public money is paid out of the treasury to one class of individuals; it is paid into the treasury by another and entirely different class. How is it to pass between them? The contractor receives payment for his work or supplies in treasury notes; he distributes them to hundreds of individuals, for labor done, or materials furnished; and then again they are subdivided among numerous other individuals, to provide for the wants of families or personal conveniences. But before this last process is accomplished, the fifty dollar treasury notes are to be broken up into small portions; and in doing this is there no danger that the necessities of the holders may frequently place them in situations to suffer loss? The short experience of last winter showed that treasury notes bearing no interest would not pass at par; hence the necessity of adding to the new issues six per cent. interest. Is it not probable that a new experiment will show the same result?

But it is intended to create a demand for this treasury paper, by providing by law that "nothing shall be received in payment of dues to the government, but these treasury notes and specie." If this regulation shall have any effect, it will make merchandize of the treasury notes. Being irredeemable, except in payments of dues to the government, they cannot in the hands of all men be of equal value; they will in consequence be bought up by brokers at a discount from needy holders, and sold again at more or less profit, according to the demand. But even in the hands of merchants their value will not be always equal. To-day he has a bond to pay at the custom-house, and therefore treasury paper may be to him equal to specie; but to-morrow he has a note to pay in bank, and the treasury paper must be converted into other money, probably at a loss.

In this very short view of the question, there appears to be great impolicy in endeavoring to force into circulation a species of paper which cannot enter into common business transactions.

Mr. M'Duffie asks, "What shall we think of the patriotism of men, who would publicly express their exultation that the irredeemable paper of banks was above the par of government paper?" No patriot can exult in the dishonor of his country; but if at any time government paper shall be below the par of the paper of banks, we cannot conceive that patriotism requires the concealment of the fact. Would not patriotism better show itself by withdrawing the paper thus subject to depreciation, and thereby remove all cause for the exultation of an enemy?

Still, the sub treasury scheme is but an experiment, showing as far many defects. A United States Bank has been subjected to a trial of forty years, and according to Mr. M'Duffie's testimony, has proved itself to be "the best practicable means of maintaining a uniform currency, and a low and uniform rate of exchanges over the whole country." In such a case, what does prudence, what does patriotism say?

The Halifax Advocate states that the election of Col. Spier Whitaker, one of the members said to be elected from that county, will in all probability be contested, it having been ascertained that he received many illegal votes.

The Oxford Examiner announces Robert C. Hilliard, esq. of Nash, and William H. Newby, esq. of Franklin, as candidates to represent the 6th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, in the 26th Congress.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Journal of the 25th ultimo, contains full returns from the recent election for members of the Legislature. The result is, in the Senate, 29 Whigs, 18 Vanites; in the House, 61 Whigs, 39 Vans—giving on joint ballot a majority of 33 Whigs.

Missouri.—According to a tabular statement in the St. Louis Republican of the 22d ult. the party strength in the Legislature elect will stand as follows: Senate, Whig 13; V. B. 20. House of Representatives, Whig 39, V. B. 58. Van Buren majority on joint ballot 26. Van Buren majority last year 82!

The result of this year's exertion on behalf of the cause of good government, is certainly such as to induce perseverance.

Illinois.—It turns out that Stuart, Whig, is elected to Congress from this State, instead of Douglass, V. B. The delegation in the 26th Congress will stand as follows: Reynold V. B. Casey, Conservative, and Stuart, Whig. There is a dispute between the Whig and Van Buren papers, as to which party has a majority in the Legislature.

State Race Course.—An association for the improvement of the breed of horses, has recently been formed in the city of Raleigh, of which Gen. Beverly Daniel is president, Robert W. Haywood, vice president, William H. Holloman, secretary, and David McDaniel, treasurer and proprietor. The Fall Races will commence the 20th of November next, and continue five days.

A fire broke out in the city of Raleigh about one o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. which consumed a two story wooden building in the rear of Mr. Sylvester Smith, merchant taylor, on Fayetteville street, and occupied by him as a workshop. The night being calm, the flames were arrested without farther damage.

The "Watchman of the South," a religious newspaper published in the city of Richmond and edited by the Rev. Wm. S. Plummer, comes to us in an enlarged and improved form, being printed on very handsome paper and with intirely new type. In his ministerial vocation, Mr. Plummer is favorably and extensively known, and his editorial labors are well calculated to add both to his individual fame and to his usefulness to his fellow men. We cordially wish our Reverend friend and cotemporary, a smoother sea and a more prosperous voyage, than generally falls to the lot of those of his editorial brethren who launch their barques on the tempestuous ocean of politics. *Petersburg Consted.*

The Memphis (Tennessee) Enquirer of the 16th inst. says:—"The Drought still continues—and several farmers have informed us that they will not make one-third of a corn crop, and not more than half a cotton crop. We fear it is now too late for rain to be of any service."

"Henry Clay, jr. the son of "Harry of the West," has leave to stay at home, being beaten in the county where his father resides." *Standard.*

To us it is a little strange, that the Standard should make this announcement with the facts before his eyes that Mr. Clay is now a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, and that he was elected to that station by a large majority over the highest Van Buren candidate. At any rate, it is thus announced in the public prints. *Star.*

Important if true.—An officer of the steamboat Teche states that, before that vessel left Natchitoches, a report reached there, and was generally credited, that the Indians from the North had invaded Texas in a numerous and formidable body, and were driving the white population before them in great consternation. The town of Nacogdoches had been pillaged and burnt, and all the inhabitants driven from their homes. This alarming rumor had its origin probably in some inroad of a small war party upon the white settlements, such as occur nearly every year.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the John W. Cater, from Jamaica, we learn that the U. S. ship North Carolina was at Callo, in all July. The Falmouth had sailed from Yslap, having Mr. Hodgson on board as passenger, with the treaty entered into between the Pern Bolivian Confederation and the United States, for its ratification by Gen. Santa Cruz. The Lexington was at Callao the beginning of May.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—The Lewisburg Enquirer says, that on the 20th inst. Mr. Frederick M. Pitman of Augusta county, was shot through the body, at the house of Mr. Surrer, near the White Sulphur, by Richard C. Gwatkins, formerly of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Gwatkins was immediately taken into custody, and subsequently committed to the jail of that county for trial.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says: "Mr. Thomas Young, transfer clerk in the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been appointed cashier of the United States Bank in New York, at a salary of $5000 per annum; and Mr. James Iddings, from the foreign exchange department of the United States Bank, assistant cashier, at a salary of $4000. The cashiership was offered to Mr. Thos. S. Taylor, of the U. States Bank, and declined. The men appointed are both good business men, and will make good officers when they become acquainted with New York."

Murder Will Out.—In November last our community were thrown into consternation by the mysterious disappearance of Dr. John H. Parker, formerly of North-Carolina. Search was made and his body found in the Escambia River, about 25 miles hence. It was concluded that he had fallen, by accident, from a small boat (in which he was in the habit of crossing the river,) and got drowned. It now appears by the confession of one of his slaves, named Lewis, that the Doctor was murdered by Lewis and another slave named Henry, and thrown into the river. The deceased was killed by Lewis, who struck him with an axe on the side of his face, and then gave him several other blows, which despatched him. Lewis, it is said, has lately manifested symptoms of mental derangement, but in relation to this matter, there is too "much meaning in his madness," to leave any doubt of the horrible truth of his confession. *Pensacola Gazette.*

Bite of the Rattle Snake.—The Marshall (Virginia) Sentinel gives the annexed account of the death of a gentleman, from the bite of this venomous reptile. On Friday, the 6th of July, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Heater, of Braxton county, Virginia, was bitten on the shin bone, mid way between the knee and the instep, by a rattle snake, when within one-fifth of a mile of his house. The wound appeared so trifling at first as scarcely to attract his attention, but in a moment or two he was apprised of his danger by the burning and smarting of his wound, and the very strange sensations felt through the whole system. He immediately started for his house, and was unable to proceed further than the porch, where he fell. Vomiting blood commenced violently, and a death like sickness was felt at the heart. His whole system became agitated and convulsed. In this awful situation he continued with but little intermission until death came to his relief at about 10 o'clock at night.

New Orleans, Aug. 18

Judge Lynch, in making the progress of his circuit, presided at Mobile last week. So far as has been ascertained, there were two trials, and as many executions of judgment, which, in both cases, limited the punishment to a coat of tar and feathers. This mode of administering justice in the South must be stopped. We are losing all character abroad, and will soon lose security of property and life at home, unless the march of brutal violence and license be arrested.

Bulletin.

Another sub-Treasurer Absconded.—The last Lexington Observer brings us the following:

"We learn from the Tennessee Review, that Littleberry Hawkins, one of Mr. Van Buren's "constitutional sub-Treasurers," receiver of public money at Helena, Arkansas, has absconded, proving a defaulter to the amount of $115,462 94. The amount for which he had given bond to the government was only $20,000, leaving a balance of $95,462 94 to pay for his loud huzzas in favor of 'Van Buren and democracy.'"

The Laides of Bloomfield, Cconnecticut, had a pic nic on the 4th. Among the toasts is this—

Woman's Heart—Weak to achieve, but strong to endure, the world which contains all her joys and all her sorrows; the ocean on which her bark of hope is cast—the fate of Ixion to the man who would darken a page of *its* history.

A Weekly Newspaper in 1758.—It is stated, in an English newspaper, that when a weekly newspaper was projected by a Mr. Newberry, of St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1758, he found that the occurrences of the week were not sufficient to fill its columns, and accordingly he employed the celebrated Dr. Johnson to furnish a short essay on such subjects of a general or temporary kind, as might suit the taste of newspaper readers, and distinguish the new paper from its cotemporaries. These essays were afterwards collected in a volume, and now exist in the form of that well known work called the "Idler."

This account may seem strange to newspaper readers of the present day, who look for a paper full of interest, not merely every week, but every day, whether there be occurrences to fill its columns or not.

Sam Slick's Idea of Geology.—The shrewd Clockmaker says, "I never hear of 'secondary formations' without pleasure—that's a fact. The ladies, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed arter man—and as for *trap*, if they an't up to that it's a pity."

Sir Walter Scott's Notion of First Love.—Writing to a Mr. Gordon in 1820, Sir Walter says: "Assure yourself that scarce one person out of twenty marries his first love, and scarce one out of twenty of the remainder has cause to rejoice at having done so. What we love in those early days is generally rather a fanciful creation of our own than a reality. We build statues of snow, and weep when they melt."

She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies decribed in romances, whose whole occupation is the murder of mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eyes.

Goldsmith.

DIVISION OF ORANGE COUNTY.

The following memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina, in opposition to the division of Orange county, is in circulation for signatures; we publish it, by request, for the information of our citizens generally.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the county of Orange, beg leave most respectfully to represent to your honorable body, That at the last session of the General Assembly an attempt was made to procure the passage of an act to divide the county of Orange, by running a line north and south from a point nine miles due west from Hillsborough, and to form that portion of the county west of that line into a new and separate county. The Legislature rejected the proposition at that time; but the undersigned regret to learn that an effort is making to press the consideration of that subject again on the attention of the General Assembly, by a portion of the people residing west of the nine mile line aforesaid.

The undersigned would very respectfully present to your honorable body some of the reasons which, in their opinion, ought to induce the Legislature to reject the application for the division of Orange into two counties. States are divided into counties for the purpose of the more convenient election of representatives to Congress and to the State Legislature; the assessment and collection of revenue; and the administration of justice, by the organization of Courts of Record, Law and Equity. That these should be so formed, in extent of territory as well as in population, as best to obtain the objects and design contemplated, is a self-evident proposition that all must admit. It is also admitted that counties should not be formed of such large extent of territory as to put the people to great inconvenience and expense in attending the Courts of Justice; nor so small as to defeat the great objects of their formation, the impartial administration of justice.

The county of Orange, in the early formation of this government, contained a vast extent of territory, from which all the adjoining counties have been, in whole or in part, formed, until it has been reduced to its present size. It is an oblong square, being about 42 miles from east to west, and 26 miles from north to south. Hillsborough is not in the centre, but is about 18 miles from its eastern boundary, and 24 miles from its western boundary. It is subdivided into eight townships, or districts for the assessment and collection of taxes; and into sixteen precincts, or election districts, for the convenient exercise of the right of suffrage.

At the late election, Orange gave 1428 senatorial votes. There are six Courts in a year, and thirty-six jurors are summoned for each Court, requiring 216 jurors each year. There being 1428 freeholders is the county, it will be seen that a citizen of Orange is only required to serve on a jury but once in six years, and but six times in a life of sixty years. It will thus appear that if it be some inconvenience to a few citizens to travel from twenty to twenty-seven miles to Court, it is but once in six years that they may be called on to make that sacrifice.

The undersigned believe that they have long enjoyed, and continue to enjoy, great advantages from the size, wealth, population and intelligence of Orange. From the size and wealth of the county, it has required but a very light levy of taxes to pay the county charges. In the administration of justice, upon which the lives, the property, and character of the citizen depend, they are happy to say, that no county in the state, nay, no county in the twenty-six states of this Union, can boast of more fair and more able and more impartial trials by jury than can the old county of Orange. This great and inestimable advantage, the undersigned attribute not to a vain and arrogant conceit of themselves, nor to a belief that the people of Orange are more virtuous or more wise than the people of other counties; but they attribute it to be extent of territory. The jurors when assembled are from all parts of the county; a portion of them, at least, are strangers to the suitors, and have neither partialities nor prejudices to overcome in rendering their verdicts. No one man can have such influence in this county as to effect the honest opinions of our jurors. It rarely happens with us that justice is delayed by hung juries or mistrials. Can the small counties in the state say as much? We venture to say that they cannot. In small counties every suit of importance becomes a topic with every citizen: sides are taken, and opinions formed and expressed, and prejudices and partialities formed, long before the case is put to trial. The undersigned can safely appeal to every Judge who has ever rode the circuits of this state, to every Solicitor, to every able and experienced Attorney, to bear testimony to the truth of this argument.

It is not alone in the administration of justice, and the light burthens in taxes, that the undersigned believe that they have enjoyed advantages over small counties. They believe that in the legislative councils of the state also, they have, in common with the whole state, derived advantages from the extent of their territory. The county of Orange contains in its different parts distinguished citizens, who are well qualified to aid in the councils of the state. The county of Orange is too large to be influenced by large and wealthy families, by town influences, corporation influences, or any other influence except the public good. Here any citizen, with adequate pretensions and qualifications, whether he be poor or rich, has a fair chance to participate in the honors and distinctions of his country. This every one must admit to be equal and just, and well calculated to sustain and perpetuate our free republican form of government. The undersigned are happy to say, that they have enjoyed all these privileges and advantages for the last forty years, in the old county of Orange as it is. Public honors were distributed wherever merit was found; bridges, high-ways and conveniences were made wherever required; peace, happiness and harmony reigned in all our borders, and every man was proud of being a citizen of old Orange.

The undersigned are at a loss to conceive what can have all of a sudden produced such a change in the notions and feelings of the western portion of our citizens. We have divided equally and fairly with them in all things; we honor, respect and admire them equally with any portion of our county. The roads have grown no longer, the hills no steeper, the rivers neither deeper nor broader than they were in the days of their worthy ancestors, who travelled over them without murmur, although with more inconvenience than their sons have to encounter at this day.

May not the undersigned, then, with justice, charge this great and sudden change to imaginary, rather than real evils? Have they not imbibed the contagion of *county making*, which the undersigned regret to discover is pervading this state at this time to an extent that may well produce alarm to the stable and reflecting citizen? This may be put down as one evil that has resulted from the amended Constitution. Under the old Constitution our eastern brethren looked well to the subject of new counties, and resisted all attempts; but since the representation has been placed on a different basis, this evil spirit has been unchained. Now in the name of all that is near and dear to the people, what good can result from this state of things? Who is to be benefitted? the few. Who is to be injured? the many. Will not the expenses be increased? the taxes increased for county purposes; the state taxes increased? There must be more Judges, more Solicitors, more Sheriffs, Clerks, &c.

From all these considerations the undersigned cannot see that any good can result from a further indulgence of this spirit of county making and county dividing, to the state at large, but in very many particulars evil will result to all; that the counties will not be benefited, but must be essentially disquicted, and burthened with heavy taxes, and with all other evils incident to small counties; that in our individual case, evil must result to all but a few who may hope to be benefited by a new seat of justice in their immediate vicinity. The undersigned, relying, then, on your wisdom, justice and patriotism, cannot but believe that, without better reasons than our western brethren can adduce, your honorable body will long pause before you will disturb our ancient relations, which have been productive of so much harmony, happiness, prosperity, and good will. And the undersigned, your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

ORIGIN OF INVENTIONS.

Electricity was discovered by a person observing that a piece of rubbed glass, or some similar substance, attracted small bits of paper, &c. Galvanism again owes its origin to Madame Galvani's noticeing the contraction of the muscle of a skinned frog which was accidentally touched by a person at the moment of the professor, her husband, taking an electric spark from the machine—He followed up the hint by experiments. Pendulum clocks were invented from Galileo's observing the lamp in a church swinging to and fro. The telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle maker placing two or more pair of spectacles before each other, and looking through them at distant objects. The glimpse thus afforded was followed up by older heads. The barometer originated in the circumstances of a pump, which had been fixed higher than usual above the surface of a well, being found not to draw water. A sagacious observer hence deduced the pressure of the atmosphere and tried quicksilver. The Argand lamp was invented by one of the brothers of that name having remarked that a tube held by chance over a candle caused it to burn up with a bright flame—an effect before unattainable, though earnestly sought after. Without the Argand lamp, light houses (to pass over minor objects,) could not be made efficient, and on the importance of these it is needless to dwell.

Penny Magazine.

War.—It is estimated by the Abbe Du Pradt, that the loss sustained by the French forces, during the six campaigns in the Peninsula war, was 600,000, men. The loss sustained by the Spaniards and their allies, was probably as great as the loss of the French, if the unoffending inhabitants are included, who are exposed to the horrors of war. Many districts of the Peninsula, were from time to time laid waste by the contending armies. Thus we have a total of *one million two hundred thousand* human beings sacrificed in political interference in the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

Enormous Animal—An interesting discovery has recently been made in Crawford county, Ohio. Some laborers whilst excavating a mill-race, came upon the skeleton of a *Mastodon* in a perfect state of preservation, at the depth of six or seven feet below the surface of the earth. This furnishes positive evidence of the existence at one time of these enormous animals, of which we have no account even by tradition, so long has it been since they did exist. Some idea may be formed of their huge size when living, and covered with flesh, from the following weight and measurement of a few of the larger bones: The skull and jaw bones weighed 229 pounds,—length of the head 3 feet 6½ inches,—breadth across the eyes 2 fee 2½ inches,—breadth of the eye socket 6 inches,—length of thigh bone 3 feet 1 inch—lower bone from thigh to hoof 22½ inches,—circumference of thigh bone 2 feet 6 inches,—lower bone 2 feet 4 inch, —length of rib 3 feet 7½ inches,—smallest circumference, 5½ inches.

DIED,

On the 23th ult. at his residence near Charlotte, *James M. Hutchison*, Esq. attorney at law, one of the Van Buren members elected to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature. He died after an illness of four weeks, in the 42d year of his age.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
6 Thursday,	5 41	6 19	D. H. M.	
7 Friday,	5 42	6 18	Full 4 1 0 morn	
8 Saturday,	5 43	6 17	Last 19 4 51 after.	
9 Sunday,	5 45	6 15	New 18 3 27 after.	
10 Monday,	5 46	6 14	First 26 4 36 morn	
11 Tuesday,	5 47	6 13		
12 Wednesday	5 48	6 12		

William Neal, & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27,

North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of Merchants' Hotel.

The only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business.

COUNTRY Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses at the manufacturer's prices, which of course must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

September 1. 35—

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of ANNE PHILLIPS, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also hereby given to the legatees and heirs of the said Anne Phillips to come forward and claim the property devised in the said will, as the executor is now prepared to deliver it over to them.

BOSTOM ISLEY, *Ex'r.*

Orange county, Sept 5. 35—3w

NOTICE.

☞ THE subscriber wishes to hire for three months a handy NEGRO WOMAN.

A. J. DAVIE.

September 5. 35—

Baldwin, Kent & Co.

IMPORTERS,

and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BRITISH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HAVING received their entire Fall Supply of **STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,** consisting of about *one thousand Packages,* and embracing every variety of articles in their line, are prepared to offer to country Merchants generally great inducements to purchase their goods in Richmond. Their goods are bought on the most favourable terms, and will be sold in such quantities as suits the country trade, and on as good terms as they can be bought in any city in the United States.

As the stock of goods in our city generally will be much larger than heretofore, merchants may find it decidedly to their interest to examine the Richmond market before making their purchases elsewhere. We invite the particular attention of country merchants to our assortment. Our terms are, six months credit, to good and punctual men; or five per cent. disconnt for cash.

August 28 34—1m

Public Sale.

I SHALL offer for sale, at Chapel Hill, on Friday the 7th day of September next, for cash, the HOUSE and LOTS in Chapel Hill now occupied by Miss Nancy Hilliard. Also A TRACT OF LAND adjoining Lemuel M. Morgan and others, containing one hundred and eleven Acres, more or less, on Bolin's Creek.

Also at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 8th day of September, 1838, I will sell Four Unimproved LOTS in Hillsborough, and A TRACT OF LAND near Hillsborough, adjoining Catlett Campbell, esq. and others, on Eno, known as the Christmas Tract, as the property of the heirs of Thomas D. Watts, deceased, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of James Webb, Guardian, &c. vs. the heirs of Thos. D. Watts, deceased.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Commissioner.*

August 13. 32—

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

☞ AT THIS OFFICE.

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative.

DR LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vital (or Life Principle) of the human body: it is often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs, &c. and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* In this nobly precious doctrine too, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third rix dollars ($2 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all overseers and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates, and not be compelled to force down, *against nature*, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient *water*, porter, or hock—*obey her*; if she direct fish, fowl, *eggs*, or a beef steak, *regard her voice*. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite craves*, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips, but please by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason: this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION *in Germany*, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt—believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*" Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone*; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter: for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Book store of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article to our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the Most Great Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians, at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, (curing, and will cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let it out the days papers answer. The great experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, WITHOUT KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to Kill.

7. Will the young physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a rich young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper so write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent.*
Tarsus Grove, Orange, N. C.
May 24. 21—3m

THE
Matchless Sanative,

ADVERTISEMENT for which file the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Madlick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY,
Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply just received.

June 27. 26—3m

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35 Nassau Street, New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, July 21.

Imported Sheep.

I WISH to sell my Imported Sheep. The flock consists of two Tups and two Ewes. It is not in my power to pay the proper attention to them and if I can get the same price here that is offered for them in the West, would prefer selling them in my native state.

These sheep afford annually from nine to ten pounds of wool, and when dressed, about 100 lbs. of Mutton.

If not sold, they go to Tennessee.

A. J. DAVIE.

August 8 31

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Margaret Murdock, for certain purposes therein named, I shall sell at public sale, for cash, on the 7th of September next, at the late residence of said Margaret Murdock,

Two Likely Negroes,

one man and one girl.

SAMUEL KERR, *Trustee.*

August 6. 31 4w

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son Henderson Discern is authorized to transact business for himself and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age.

EDWARD DISCERN.

Augus 30 34—

Notice.

AS Agent of Mrs ROBERT MODERWELL, I have placed all the Notes and Accounts, due the *Hillsborough Mercantile House*, in the hands of Cad. Jones Attorney, for collection

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent.*

August 8. 31

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1838.

Edward Davis and Wife, vs. *Wm. Cain, Ex'r. and others* } Original Bill.

IN this case it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless James Davis, —— Dickens and his wife Mary, William Davis, Susan Davis, and Martha Davis, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be heard *ex parte* as to them:

Given under my hand at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, 1838.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price Adv $4 50. 29—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term 1838.

Henry Hutchins and others, vs. *Thomas Mitchell and wife, and others* } Original Bill

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Mitchell, Frances Potter and her husband, (if married,) David Mitchell, and the other heirs at law of James C. Mitchell, the defendants in this case, are not to abitants of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless said defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill of the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M. E.*

Price Adv $4 50 30—6w

2½ *CENTS REWARD, if delivered—or $2 if confined in any Jail.*

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 23d of July, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN A. JACKSON. He is about 18 years old, tolerably well grown, sallow complexion, downcast look, and of roguish appearance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no thanks will be tendered. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may.

SOLOMON FULLER.

August 1 30

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12. 21—

English Teacher
wanted immediately,

TO take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to B. Cheek, esq. Magistrate of Police, in person, or by letter post paid.

August 8. 31 6w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS
JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

BETHMONT
Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Liston's Practical Surgery.

PRACTICAL SURGERY,
ILLUSTRATED BY
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS.
BY ROBERT LISTON, SURGEON.
WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS
BY
G. W. NORRIS, M. D.
One of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE above celebrated work will immediately appear in Dunglinson's American Medical Library, with all the Engravings of the London edition, and additional illustrations of American cases. There will be about one hundred and thirty in the whole.

The American Medical Library and Intelligencer, edited by Professor R. Dunglinson, is published in octavo form, once a fortnight, each No. containing 101 pages of reprint of some new and established medical work—and from 16 to 24 pages of original and selected cases, notices and reviews of new medical publications, &c.—making yearly upwards of 3000 pages, and printed in a very superior style—the whole forming a concentrated record of medical science and literature.

Subscription, Ten Dollars a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions taken from April of each year.

Published at 46 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, by ADAM WALDIE.

Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co—*New York:* Wm Burns, 152 Broadway—*Baltimore:* N. Hickman—*Albany:* W. C. Little—*Charleston:* W. H. Berrett, E. P. Beile.

The following works have been published in the first five Nos. of this year:—Kramer on the Diseases of the Ear. Hamilton's Practical Observations on Midwifery. Syme on the Diseases of the Rectum. Osborne on the Nature and Treatment of Dropsical Diseases. Green on the Diseases of the Skin. Coulson on Diseases of the Bladder. Besides the numerous articles, cases, &c. contained in the Intelligencer department.

July, 1838. 31—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable
Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, **Queensware, Hats & Shoes,**

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough
April 5. 65—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS,

September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars a year*. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

Lemay's Almanacks,
FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01—

Notice.

☞ THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.

June 6. 23

Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.